Notice, dated 9th June 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the marginally noted watch and chain exhibited in Criminal Case No. 13 of 1896-97 on the file of this Court is lying unclaimed and any person or persons who claim it may appear before this Court within six months from this date and get it after adducing sufficient evidence, after which date it will be sold for Government.

Brass watch and brass chain worth about Rs. 5—4—0.

Notice, dated 9th June 1898.

The marginally noted property which was found on the body of a man, name unknown and who died at Jodi Gollapalli village on the 7th June 1898, is produced before this Court by the Gold Field Police; and notice is hereby given that any person or persons who may claim it may appear before this Court within six months from this date and get the jewel after adducing sufficient evidence, after which date the property will be sold for Government.

A pair of gold earrings with a pair of false pearls, weighing one anna.

Notice, dated 9th June 1898.

The police had on suspicion sealed the house of one Gurunathachari, goldsmith in Baliganapalli village in the limits of Kolar Gold Fields, and on his absconding and the owner of the house having pressed the police to have his house vacated, the house was opened by them and the marginally noted properties which were found in the said house of Gurunathachari are produced before this Court for disposal by the Kolar Gold Field Police. Notice is hereby given that any person or persons who claim the aforesaid properties may appear before this Court within six months from this date and get them after adducing sufficient evidence, after which date the properties will be sold for Government.

4 Iron anvils.	1 Sandal stone.
3 Iron scissors.	1 Iron sravana.
3 Iron tongs.	3 Iron hammers.
1 Ditto	1 Ball of wax.
1 Iron wire drawer.	3 Silver two-anna pieces.

G. HUME WRIGHT,
Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notification, dated 15th June 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a sum of Rs. 1-9-0, being the cash found in the position of the deceased Rami of the City Incurable Ward, is held in deposit at the City Municipal Office, Fort. The said deceased belonged to Chitaldrug. All persons claiming the said amount are requested to attend during office hours either in person or by their representatives and prove their title thereto to the satisfaction of the President within six months from date of first publication of this notice in the *Mysore Gazette*, after which date no claims will be heard and the above amount will be credited to Municipal Funds.

Notice, dated 27th June 1898.

Liquor shop-keepers, country and foreign, holders of licenses under Sections 137, 179 and 185 of the Bangalore Town Municipal Regulations, proprietors of hackney carriages and dealers in tobacco and betel-leaves are hereby informed that they should renew their Licenses for 1898-99, at once, or they render themselves liable to penalty and prosecution.

T. T. LEONARD, *President.*

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice, dated 21st June 1898.

Under Section 225 of the Municipal Regulation III of 1888 the following Bye-laws as framed by the Municipal Commissioners of the Bangalore City are proposed by the Municipal Commissioners of the Mysore City to be introduced into the City of Mysore.

Bye-law No. 4.—Every place other than a water closet or bathroom situated within any house, building or enclosure and habitually used for the purposes of nature or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be a latrine within the meaning of this Bye-law.

2. The provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of this Bye-law shall extend to all latrines and drains which are private property. The provisions of Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall extend only to such latrines and drains hereinbefore mentioned as belong to or are maintained for the use of any house, building or enclosure which is assessed in the Municipal books at an annual valuation of Rs. 200 or more.

3. Every latrine shall be provided with a seat or platform so made as to compel the excreta to fall entirely into a suitable receptacle placed beneath.

4. All drains emerging from any house, building or enclosure and passing down the external surface of plinths or walls facing any public street shall consist of pipes or be covered with masonry.

5. The floor of every latrine shall be so sloped, drained and constructed as to prevent fluid from being retained on its surface and from soaking into the floor, ground, plinth or walls of the latrine.

6. All drains or continuations of drains, for the removal of fluid from any part of a latrine or of fluid which is contaminated or likely to be contaminated with animal refuse, shall be sufficiently large, well laid and water-tight to prevent their contents from overflowing or stagnating or soaking into any ground, floor, plinth or wall; and shall discharge in one of the following ways, *viz*:—

(*a*) into a movable receptacle of such proper shape and size as entirely to receive and retain all the fluid, and not cracked, broken, perforated rotten or pervious to fluid;

(*b*) into a receptacle covered with a movable lid, and of such proper shape and size as entirely to receive and retain all the fluid and so constructed as to prevent the fluid from soaking into any ground, floor, plinth or wall;

(*c*) into a receptacle not less than four feet square in superficial measurement and nine inches deep, so constructed as to prevent the fluid from soaking into any ground, floor, plinth or wall and filled with so much sand as will absorb all the fluid;

(*d*) through such filtering material, as the Commissioners may deem sufficient, into an open public drain notified by the Commissioners as being set apart for the purpose;

(*e*) into a closed drain notified by the Commissioners as being set apart for the purpose.

7. All drains for the removal of fluid from bathrooms, cooking-rooms, sculleries, mills and factories shall be sufficiently large, well laid and water-tight, to prevent their contents from overflowing, stagnating or soaking into the foundation, floor, plinth or wall of any dwelling house; and no such drain shall discharge into any street or into any drain or water channel except such as the Commissioners shall have notified as being set apart for the purpose.

8. Every house, building or enclosure which has a latrine shall be provided with a separate entrance for the entry of scavengers for the purpose of cleaning the latrine.

9. If the owner of any house, building or enclosure neglects, within eight days from the receipt of a notice issued by the Commissioners, to comply with all or any of the provisions of this Bye-law, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to ten rupees for every day that such neglect may be continued after the expiration of such notice.

Bye-law No. 5.—Every latrine as described in Bye-law No. 4, shall be provided with a suitable receptacle placed beneath the seat or platform described in clause 3 of the said Bye-law. The receptacle shall be a movable vessel of such proper shape and size as entirely to receive and retain all the excreta, and not cracked, broken, perforated, rotten or pervious to fluid.

2. Every latrine shall be provided, if so ordered by the Commissioners by notice, with a movable vessel not cracked, broken, perforated, rotten or pervious to fluid for the purpose of receiving and retaining urine.

3. Every house shall be provided with a dust bin.

4. No filth, rubbish, ordure or other offensive matter shall be kept otherwise than in one of the receptacles described in this Bye-law, and no human excreta shall be kept otherwise than in the receptacles described in clauses 1 and 2.

5. If the occupier of any land building or enclosure neglects to comply with all or any of the provisions of this Bye-law, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to ten repees for each offence.

Bye-law No. 6.—The owner of every house, building or enclosure which is assessed at an annual valuation of Rs. 200 or more, shall provide such drains as may be necessary for the removal of all fluid which is or is likely to be contaminated with animal refuse, or which escapes from bathrooms, cooking rooms, sculleries, mills and factories.

2. The occupier of any house, building or enclosure shall not allow the drains thereof to become so obstructed as to cause their contents to stagnate, or overflow.

3. Where sand or filtering material is required under clause 6 (*c* and *d*) of Bye-law No. 4 sufficient shall be provided by the occupier for the purposes indicated, and the same shall be changed whenever it becomes offensive.

4. If the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of any land, building or enclosure neglects, within three days from the receipt of a notice issued by the Commissioners, to comply with all or any of the provisions of this Bye-law, he shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may amount to ten rupees for every day that such neglect may be continued after the expiration of such notice.

H. NANJUNDA RAJ URS, *Vice-President.*